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2. O. GE FFITH, P. C. DUNNINGTON; JNO. C. BURGE. LEON. TROUBDALE THOMAS S. MARR.

DAILY \$8 TRI-WEEKLY \$5; WEEKLY \$2. INVABLABLY IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1861.

FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE, ISHAM G. HARRIS OF SHELBY.

For State Senator, GEN. WASHINGTON BARROW.

> For County Representatives, IRA P. JONES. ABRAM L. DEMOSS.

Vote "FOR THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION," at the August Election.

The Northern and Southern Confederacies We asked in our former article on this subject. ought the Yankee and Southern States to be separated forever? We say that the only hope of peace, the only hope of prosperity, the only hope of exemption from the crushing weight of legislative robbery,

stimulated by a vindictive sectional-majority, is to

hold forever the right of self-government in our own

gard the States as counties, and to govern ton to New Orleans, receiving the gracious submiswhich have brought on this war; that seek to con-trol the labor of the Southern States; to regulate noted seventh regiment, ent back to New York in the But this noted seventh regiment, ent back to New York in the But this terday evening, after Lieut Henderson left Har-per's Ferry, Mr. Roeder, a quiet citizen, but its pursuits of industry, and hold the Southern peoonists. When Lixcoln expressed the opin- just one ion that the conflicts between the North and the South were irrepressible, he contemplated the sep- | the oniv > aration of the States as impossible. When Sewann was told the prosecution of his Abolition schemes | 100 would separate the North and the South, he asked,

ed it as impossible, they solved by refere-

their numbers, their power, their wealth.

interest to hold the South.

The shoes experted South from amounted to \$12,000,000. See Boston in 1859, extensive shoe factories by the war begun, R. Cockella, Esq., of this city, and Gov. Harris, more than one of the Soy e been established in land to now enraged > diern cities, and New Enghis victim is about to escape his grasp. Pennsylva nia is furious a a tiger at the prospect of seeing .manufacture her own iron-ware or import it r s she may choose; hence the spirit of the high way robber pervales that State. The mill where of the entire North are farious at the ture has adjourned, a d a few weeks brings the prospect of the manufacture of cotton goods at the South, or the importation of them from other countries as she may desire. They behold the North blockaded by the South and cot ton excluded from her limits. They see a prospect of the closing of their mills. They know that Great Britain will break the blockade of Southern | the insuling invaders. Let these who give them ports as soon at the cotton crop is ready. They aid take such verdict as the country will render. know that five millions of British people will become paupers, and the British Government lose one-third of its whole revenue, amounting to \$130,-000,000. They know that the stoppage of the cotton crop for one year would bankrupt for the time the British Government. The mill owners know they cannot get a single bale unless there is a sur- sponse to the call for inen by Mr. Lincola; for your plus over toreign demand, and by paying a profit unwearied, hold and chivalvic bearing, in maintain to European purchasers. The Northern States see plainly that cottons, woollens, Lardware, shoes, and other articles, under the operation of the strictest | where you are. revenue duties, must and will be manufactured in the South, and that they will no longer have it in their power, by the imposition of enorbitant protective duties, to compel us to purchase from them, They know that the development of Southern mines and minerals must necessarily result from the sepand minerals must helessarily result from the sep-aration. This is what produces the determination now manifested, in the pages of so many Northern in answer to which I have to state that previous to journals, to hold the Southern States as counties or conquered provinces. The spirit of the robber is manifested in the character and conduct of many of their leading statesmen. Camenox obtained a Governor of Tennessee. But having most cordially seat in the Cabinet from Lincoln with and earnestly co-operated with the great majority difficulty in consequence of the charges of frand difficulty, in consequence of the charges of fraud which had been made against him. The charge of fraud in regard to the discharge of his duties as that Government and uniting our fortunes and our Secretary of War has been made by the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial in a recent letter to his paper from Washington. Similar charges have been made against Mr. Coase. The New York Tribone rights, our liberties and our equality; and bestated a few years ago, that there was on pilfering or official poculation going on in which Mr. Sawann was not likely to have a hand. Similar charges of the greatest possible importance to the people of have been made against Williams, Secretary of the the State, as an earnest advocate of this policy. Navy, Gov. Courts, of Pennsylvania, and Cov DENKISON, of Olilo. An Ohio volunteer in Virginia writes home that he would rather shoot Descion than Jays. Dayls for his frauds upon the soldiers, ing to serve, to the fullest extent of my ability. Is it probable that, when such deadly charges are so boldly made by Black Republican journals, there should be no foundation for them? It would to a vigorous prosecution of the war until seem that they have no idea of government, except as an engine for the purpose of enabling themselves. or one section of the community, to rob others, it | State, the declarations of the public press, and the is evident that the leading purpose with the masterspirits of this war is to consolidate the government, to hold the States as countles, so as to make the central government the most efficient possible machine for the purpose of controlling the resources of the | honor they have beretofore done me, will not allow South for the benefit of the Northern States. The

hostile majority. A Northern man (Mr. Kettell) wrote a treatise citizens upon the important questions of the day, five prisoners of war taken by the Greenbrier cavities of the purpose of showing to the Northern people but the many responsible daties devolving upon alry, one of the finest companies in the service. the folly of interfering with the institutions of the office, the proper discharge of which cannot be | Capt. Moorman and his m.n have done the most of their customers in the South, and for the preserva- safely delayed, require my constant presence and ficient service. They have had many skirmishes with attention at the Department I must, therefore, the enemy, thirty of whom they have killed withtion of the Union of the States. In that treatise he content myself by referring the people of the State out receiving the slightest injury themselves. Col. stated that \$462,000,000 worth of produce was to my public acts of the past as the highest guarsent annually from the Southern to the Northern and ready for service in a few weeks States. He further stated as follows :

"A portion of every artisan's work is paid for by Southern means. Every carman draws pay, more or less, from that section. The agents who seil man ufactures the merchants who sell imported goods, the ships that carry them, the builders of the ships the lumbermen who farmsh the material and all those who supply means of supp rt to them and their families; the brokers, the dealers in South ern produce, the exchange dealers, the bankers, |

gaged to receiving and distributing Southern produce with the long train of persons who furnish them with houses, clothing, supplies, education, religion, amusement, and transportation, are dependant on this active interchange, by which abo \$1,000 000 000 come and go annually between the North and the South. The mind of man can hardly contemplate the misery and havor which would be caused by separation. The North, as distinguished manently injured. Its fortune depends alone on its manufacturing and shipping. It neither raises its own food or its own raw material, nor does it furmish freights for its own shipping. The South, on the other hand, raises a surplus of food and supplies the world with raw materials, timber, hidea, arpentine, cotton, wool, indigo, all that the manufacturers require is within its own circle. quisite capital to put them in motion is rapidly ac nulating. The North, on the other hand, will have to buy food and raw material to em-ploy its labor. Who will purcha e its fab-ries? She cannot supply England, for Eng-land makes the same things cheaper. The South, whilst having the world as an eager customer for her raw produce, will not want Northe n goods, but she will supply the Central and Southern American countries with her manufactures as she now does with her flour. As the world progresses. nanufacturing countries trade less with each other, because they make the same things. Their cus tomers must be the inhabitants of tropleal and exricultural countries. The South has vast natural resources to develope, and they will be developed by separation The North has no future national resources. In metals it is comparatively destitute. In raw materials, it has none. Its ability to feed

world, that is, living on the trade of other people. Massachusetts, from her present proud position. must fail back on her granite crop in summer and her ice crop in winter. Unam upulous politicians and reprobate parsons are making attacks on the institutions of the best customers of the North, and in this region of country. Our loss in the engage-are holding out to the Northern slave States the ment referred to, amounted to two killed and six bright prize of becoming manufacturers, importers and carriers for the South, as the North has been. We here behold the sources from which the wealth of the North has been derived. They derive it from the long summers, the mild winters, | Tuesday night | Besides this, some eighty prisoners the long growing sessions, the fertile soil, and the well adapted labor of the South. They now find the South is about to retain the wealth of which they have heretofore been robbed by legislation; that they are about to lose about \$160,000,000 cf

produce from the people whom they perpetually

reproach with the charges of poverty and igno-

itself is questionable. Its commerce to the whole country is what that of Holland was to the whole

When the wealth of the North is thus mainly from the coffers of the South, it betrays, says Mr. KETTELL, the depth of their ignorance and the sublimity of their impudence to point to the blessings Armory yard. Acting upon this information, Lieut. of free labor as the source of their prosperity. A new era in our prosperity will seen begin. This These facts also show why it is that sagacious war was begun by the fanatics of the North; they | Northern journals are rallying the people with such had the control of majorities in all of the Northern | implacable fury to the subjugation of the South States, with one exception; they were ruthless, vin- | Eight millions of the best customers on the whole dictive, and despised what they were pleased to call | earth are not to be lost without a long and theignorant, brutal and besotted South. When told by exhausting war, er the absolute failure a portion of their own commercial and manufacture of the means to prosecute it. They have classes, that their wealth depended on slave-growning | created a debt of \$280,000,000, and they propose to produce, they hooted at the idea and said that it | borrow \$400,000,000 more to carry on the way. was the semi tropical climate that made sugar, rice, They would rather contract a debt of \$1,000,000,cotton, tobacco and other articles, and that emanci- 0.00 and lose half a million of men, than lose the pated slaves would accomplish more on hire, for the right to govern the whole of the Southern States as benefit of the North, than in their present condition. | colonies or counties for their own benefit. They They have brought on the war by drawing the sword | talk of confiscation of the property of "Southern upon the people, asking for security for their rights. | traitors " to pay the expenses of the war, and thus The commercial and manufacturing classes join- charge the South with the cost of its own aubjugation. ed them, and despising our claim to the They professed to think at the start that the seventh right of self-government, determined to re- New York regiment could march from Washingthem in such manner as they might deem most con- sion of province after province as they passed on. ducive to their own interests, and reckless of the just as a swaggering British Colonel in the war of interests of the South. It was mainly the New Eng. 176, assured the British Ministers stant he could they can do successfully, with very little risk, nuland States, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, march with a single regiment with fire and sword

> We, thereis co, repeat that the only hope of peace, ope of prosperity, the only hope of ex-

perv, stimulated by a vindictive sectional majorwith a sneer, "Who's afraid?" Why they regar ity, is to establish our independence at the point of the bayonet, and to hold forever the right of seif-govse to ernment in our own hands, dependent alone on the and their | Almighty Ruler of the universe for our blessings.

letter from our. Harris. The following correspondence between Straning will be read with interest, as indicating the position of the Governor in this crisis. livery candid man who reads it will conclude that he occupies the only position which patriotism and gratitude and is situated Northwest from Beverley, and distwould dictate in the circumstances by which he is | ast from it about thirty miles. Camp Garnett,

surrounded: Nasuvinas, July 10, 1861. Gov. Ishan G. Harnes-Dear Sir : The Legislatime for State elections. This election comes arridst. the troubles of war, waged upon our homes and

firesides by the fanance of the North. This is not a time for palitical discussion, and the true friends of the soldier and the cause for which

he takes the tented field, will not urge it. Patrioti-m calls the sons of Tounessee to unite sword in hand, forgetting the past, and drive back The chair which you have filled for two terms with so much ability will by law soon be vacant Your duties have been severe ; you have discharged. them with fidelity. Your patriotum and chivalry have been tested, and coming events may make it necessary to draw on them again.

A a manifestation of respect for manly devotion to all the interests of the State, for your defiant reing the high position assumed for Tennessee; your situents the advocates of self government and of Southern independence, desire you to remain It is, however, deemed proper by many voters

that some assurance should be given that the duties and labors thus imposed would not be declined. I am, very truly, your ob't servant, S. R. Cockella.

Name man, July 11th, 1861. the commencement of the war, wance is now a unjustive waged against the South, it was my settled purpose, often repeated both publicly and privately, taken to Rockbridge. There is no doubt of the general accuracy of the above statement of the tions and tyranny of the Fe eral Government, and in making a formal declaration of intependence of estiny with the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, which policy has resulted in making Tennessee a party to this unholy war, inaugurated for the distruction of our dearest ving, as I do, that the adoption of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States and he successful prosecution of the war are measures have heretofore said to many friends and now r pea to you, that there is no position, where it is believed that I can contribute materially to the success of this great cause, in which I am not will during the continuance of this struggle-no devote all that I am, all that I have the independence of the Confederate States shall be acknowledged. And believing from the proceedings of many public meetings throughout the many urgent solicitations verbally and by letter. that it is the wish of a decided majority of the people that I shall be a candidate for re-election, a romer sense of duty, as well as gratitude to my llow-citizens for the confidence reposed, and the me to decline a position, accepted in time of peace, the duties of which have been rendered so action of the leaders of this concern is rapidly highly responsible, insportant and breaking down every sound principle of public by a state of war. You may therefore justice and private morals in the North. And the rest assured that if the people of the State we people of the Southern States have no safety but in perpetual separation from a greedy dominant and to perform them fully and in good faith it is not stored. suming the position of a candidate, I regret that I cannot meet and confer personally with my fell wthat from them my positions and opinions are to know them.

> Allow me in conclusion to tender to you my thanks for the very flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my humble efforts to disand confidence of the people of Tennessee have heretofore devolved upon mo.

I have the honor to be, very aspectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS. Yours, &c.,

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

GENERAL JOHNSTON AT WINCHESTER AGAIN. Gen. Johnston has resumed his original position at Winohester. This place is the communiting strategic point of all that country. He moved forward from it to meet Patterson, but that General tell back o Martinsburg, to await reinforcements. Having the protection of the town as a fortification, and its emen and children as a shield, he lies secure Johnston, with his far inferior force, did not feel ustified in attacking, and Winehester being the comonverging point of several roads, he has felt some other enemy might get into his rear. He thus gains the advantage of choosing his own fighting ground against a superior force, and places his adversary at the disadvantage of making the attack Surely after so many efforts to get a fight out of the enemy without success, our General may be excused for resuming his best position.—Richmond Disputch,

THE SKIRVISH NEAR GAINESVILLE—GROSS MISREPRESEX-TATION OF GEN. PATTERSON-ANOTHER SKIRMINH.

Currespondence of the Richmond Disparch. CHARLOTTESTILLE, Va., July 5 .- You have doubtless been apprized of the engagement on Tuesday, at or near Hainesville, in Berkeley county, where a portion of the gallant Fifth Regiment, of Virginia, under Col. Harper, sucountered a large Federal force, under Gen. Patterson. Gen. Patterson's report of this engagement (as published in the Baltimore Sun) has elicited no little amusement here, where its untruthfulness is so well known. Gen-P. says his men "routed and put to flight ten thousand of the rebels," when the trath is that only about four hundred and fifty of our men were engaged That this lying report of the Hessian General should have been sent to headquarters is not at all surprising, as it is in perfect keeping with other reports which have been rendered of incidents transpiring ment referred to, amounted to two killed and six The less of the ememy in killed and wounded was certainly much greater; and it is asserted on quite as good authority as General Patterson himself, that not less that, three hundred killed wounded were hauled into Hagerstown on were taken, who are now in Winchester. principal loss sustained in this fight, was suffered the Winchester Continentals, commanded by Capt. John Airs, than whom, a more gallant officer does not wear a sword in defence of the Southern Confederacy. His coolness and gallantry on Tuesday are highly commended.

For several days exciting reports have been circulated here of the presence of a large Federal force near Harper's Ferry, on the Maryland side. and yesterday morning we received intelligence from an unquestionable source that some twenty of enemy hackcrossed over and were attempting the hoisting of a Federal flag on the staff of the nderson, of the Virginia Rangers, with twentyfive men, repaired to the Ferry, with a view of capturing the flag. The H ssians, however, had be-come clarmed, and fled across the river without accomplishing their purpose, and only succeeded in carrying away a small portion of the Confederate streamer which was lett floating there when our roops evacuated the town. Lieut Henderson remained at the Ferry several hours, when the enemy again appeared on the Maryland side of the rivr. in a force supposed to number from one hund and fifty to two hundred. A fire was at once ned upon them by our boys, which was respondd to by the Hessians, supposed to be a detachment the Ninth Regiment of New York. A lively skirmish was then kept up for over an bour, during which time three of the hirelings were observed to drop from the ranks Our men fought der cover, and consequently came off without injury They left their positions only when they had exhausted their ammunition, and Leutenant H., with several of his men, visited our town last night o obtain a supply, with the intention of opening the fight in the morning, should the energy present himself. You may rely upon it, an attempt to cross there to day will subject old Abe's boys to no little annoyance, as Lieut, Henderson and his men are der cover of the bridge, abutments and stone tres-Union man, was walking on the platform of the railroad in front of the Wager House, when a fire was opened upon him from the other side, and one of the balls striking him, he was almost instantly killed In this instance they were guilty of

sination of one of their own plends NEWS FROM NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 9 The following letters have been received by a distinguished citizen, and kindly furnished us for the general information. Of the piaces mentioned in the letters it may assist some of our readers to explain that Beverley is the county seat of Ran-dolph, and about the centre of the county. It is situated on Tygart's Valley River, a stream which runs nearly North into the Monongahela. Philippi is situated on the same river, about 22 miles lower down than Beverley. Laurel Hill is between Beverley and Philippi, and about 7 miles from the lat-Buckhannon is the county seat of Unshur. where Colonel Heck is in command, is on the road from Beverley to Buckhannon, about seven miles from Beverley. Our troops are posted at Beverley, Laurel Hill and Camp Garnett. The enemy are in possession of Philippi and Buckhannon. All of these places lie on the South side of the Parkersburg and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. We here present the letters in the order of their date. Bayerley, Randolph Co., July 2 .- My time since I

first arrived here, has been divided between Camp Sarnett, Laurel Hill, and this place. I returned from Laurel Hill on yesterday, and just before I oft that encampment I learned that Lieut. Robert McChesney, of the Rockbridge cavalry, was killed on Saturday last by the enemy, near Rollsburg, Preston county, on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-The company was posted on the road leading from this place to St. George, in Tucker coun-On Saturday morning he was placed in comnand of a scouting party of ten men, and unfortunately was surprised by a party of the enemy, ish on the side of the road. The enemy waited McChesney and his men had passed them, and fired upon their rear, without doing any exeeution. McChesney in m diately ordered his men wheel and fire, which they did promptly, but re immediately surround d and had to cut their way through. McChesney and his horse were both killed and two of his men wounded, one of whom, by the name of Paxton, badly, and the other, by the name of Long, received two flesh wounds, one in the arm and the other in the leg. Paxton is now n the hospital here. Two of the enemy were killed. How many of them were wounded is not known by us. Our men were armed with sabres and double the commencement of the war, which is now being som by the neighbors near where he fell, will be brought

I think we are upon the eve of a fight in this quarter Orders were brought here late last night for all the troops here, (5 com; anies of infantry.) to march immediately to join the command of Col. Heck. They were off by times this morning. It has just been ascertained here, that the above mentioned order resulted from the fact that the enemy, twenty-three hundred strong have, within the last two days, taken a position at Buchanan, about twenty miles from Camp Garnett, and I presume it is the object of Col. Heck to advance upon them at once. It is highly important that the movement of the enemy in this quarter should now be promptly checked. Our own people, beyond our lines of detence, are in a most distressing condition. The enemy and the tories are committing daily and hourly, depredations upon their person and property, and refugees are daily arriving here who are driven from their homes by the most cruel persecutions-men, women and hildren are arrested and shockingly treated by the infernal devils who were once their neighbors and friends. Two of the children of Jonathan Haymond. who had to flee tro n his home some weeks since and who is now here, were taken from their homes a tew days since. No man's life is safe in the disaffected counties who does not take the oath to support the Federal Government. Mr. Cressup the father-in-law of Major Cowan, of Preston, was forced to take the oath last week. You have no idea of the state of this gs in Northwestern Virginia. and they will not improve until we march into the country and drive the enemy out. They must be severely whipped. There are many tories even in this county. The late post master at this place, who was concealed in this neighborhood, was caught and brought in a few nights since. He was this morning required to enter into a bond with good security for his good behavior, and to take the oath to support the Government of the Confederate States. He at first declined to do so: but when he was placed in charge of a file of soldiers to take him to head quarters, he came into measures by giving the bond and taking the prescribed oath. We have several suspected fellows in jail here besides wind." I have heard many amusing incidents con- if the Government will furnish arms, clothing, known and distinctly understood by all who desire | nected with their scouting expeditions which would ctertaic you, but the space I have left will not adof my detailing them in this letter.

George. About 2 o'clock Col. Heck, who it seems to him.

(大学などの) (100mm) (100 the insurance companies, and all these who are en gaged to receiving and distributing Southern procommand here, to have there ready to march to his assistance at a moment's warning. Two messengers arrived here tate this evening from Heck's camp, who stated that the every are marching upon

Bavaner, July 3.- We are all excitement. Five hundred men, under command of Major Taylor, passed through this place this marning from Laurel Hill to Joip Col. Reck's command at Camp Garnett. They left Laurel Hill at 2 o'clock this morning upon a requisition from Col. Heck, who is menaced with an attacd from the enemy from the direction of Buchanan. I am in command of a volunteer company, raised here last night for the defence of the place. bound to fall back upon the town, lest McClellan or I shall go over to Camp Garnett this evening with a portion of my command; deeming it more important | eral and losing only one man on the Union side-

to be there than here, at present.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The only news that has come to town since the writing of the above is, that a small scouting party from Laurel Hill were driven in this morning by the enemy. They were immediately re-inforced and sent back, and nothing has been heard from them here since.

THE FIGHT AT EVILLEY'S ISLAND.

From the Winchestes (Va.) Republican, July 5

When the history of this war shall have been written by the impartial historian, upon none of its illumined pages on which will be chronicled the many glorious victories of the gallant sons of the bouth, will be recorded one more brilliant than that schieved by Cel. Turner and Capt. Dick Ashby, with the thirty one heroic men under their cor mand, on Thursday last. Decoyed as they were by a miserable traitor, and led into an ambush, where they were surprised by more than four times their number of regular United States dragoons, nothing but the special intervention of heaven, and their own heroic daring, could have saved them from in-

stant extermination. From Mr. H. G. Pickett, a member of Captain Ashby's company, we have the following particulars of the fight, which can be relied on as strictly

On Thursday morning last, Col. Turner Ashby left the camp at Col. George Washington's, in Hamp-shire county, five miles North of Romney, on a scouting expedition, with eleven men under his command, and proceeded in the direction of Patterson's Creek Depot. Near the same hour, Captsin Dick Ashby left his quarters on Patterson's Creek, some ten miles from Patterson's Creek Depot with nineteen men under his command. and proceeded in the direction of the Depot.-On reaching the railroad opposite Kelly's Island, he divided his command into two parties, taking seven men with himself, and proceeded up the railroad, whilst the other twelve, under Dr. Temple man, of Fauquier, proceeded in the opposite direct tion. Soon after this division of his forces, Capt. Ashby's party was decoyed, by some trescherous scoundrel, a citizen of the county, into an ambush, near a deen cut in the turn of the railroad, where he sound self completely surrounded by what would have been considered by any, save a second Leonidas, a completely overwhelming force. They were immediately charged upon by this lawless band of abolition cut throats, when Capt. Ashby gave the order to retreat, with the command, after retreating a short distance, (thus deceiving the imps,) to suddealy wheel to the right and give the acoundrels a raking fire as they passed their lines; this wheel was made but a short distance from an unseen culvert. or cow stop, upon the railroad; but one man, J. R. Blackmore, succeeded in making the turn, the rest were all, with one exception, precipitated into the culvert, where, of course, they were unhorsed but, and 3,500 men. strange to say, unburt, save a few bruises. The brave and chivalrous enemy of course seized upon this moment to charge upon them with revolvers, sword bayonets, and other side arms. Then it was that Dick Ashby had a hand to hand encounter with three men, killing the corporal and badly if not fatally wounding the other two.

Whilst engaged with these two men he received a blow from an unseen hand that felled him to the earth, where he was left for dead by his men, who, after his fall, made good their escape and returned o camp. E. D. Kenchels, R. B. Templeton, and T. H Paine lost their horses in this engagement Dr. 'emplemand's party were also surrounded by a argely superior force and compelled to fall back, but of the engagement we could not learn the particulars, although it is known that but one of his party, Mr. A. Ganson, was wounded, and he but lightly, the ball having first passed through his horse and then striking him on the knee.

his command of twelve men, and being informed by a woman that there had been a fight below, he adwere secreted, in what numbers he could not tell. as they were behind the drift wood, bushes, &c., with which the island, which is a half mile in length, was covered. Seeing his brother Richard's horse quietly grazing without a rider, and fearing the fate that might have befallen its noble rider, he immedistely ordered his men to cross to the Island, he taking the lead. Whilst crossing they were exposed to the raking fire of the enemy, who took deliberate aim at them from behind the drift wood aled up on this, the upper end of the island. At he command to fire, not less than forty balls were discharged at them but so far all of our boys escaped unhurt; although Colonel Ashby H. C. Rust, and Granville T. Smith had then horses killed under them. Immediately upon landing, Col. Ashby gave the command to beat the bushes and drive out the miserable cowards. He, flushing a covey of four, killed two, who had the temerity to offer a fight, and taking the other two on the wing as they fied after having discharged the contents of their revolvers at him. One of them as he fell before him begged him not ride over him, and Ashby turned saide, telling him that he had done him all the harm he desired. Another, after having exhausted his revolver, in attempting to kill the Colo nel, and whilst fleeing for dear life, entreated him not to kill him, but Turner's reply was, "Sir. I enourn the necessity, but I spare no invader of the soil of Virginia," and down went the poor wretch before his unerring aim. T. B. Smith, after having been knocked down by the butt of a rifle, arose and shot his man. The poor, miserable creature whilst weltering in his blood, asked Smith if he was a Christian, and he roplied, "I trust so;" "then," said

the man, "for God's sake, bring me a drink of wa-This Smith hastened to get from the river closely, but whilst in the very act of attempting to drink, he fell back and expired. Near the close of the engagement, whilst nobly contending against the fearful odds, Dr. Aufontain, of Baltimore, and Oswold Foley, of Fanquier, fell mortally wounded. John Ladd, of Missouri, also received a severe

wound in the arm, near the shoulder, breaking the bone: he will, however, recover, At this point Col. Ashby, in a loud voice, gave an order for the reserve to be brought up, (but as they were fifteen miles off and not expected they did not come.) to dismount and charge with the bowie Scarcely were the words uttered before a general stampede took place, leaving as near as we could understand, from seventeen to twenty of their lead behind, and the island left in the immediate possession of the immortal little band of nine. Col. Ashby, (not knowing the fate of his brother.) and his command immediately returned to camp for reoforcements, and again returned to bring away the bodies of the two noble patriots who had tallen in Upon his return he found in a culvert, where he had been left for dead, Capt Dick. Every thing of any value, even his apurs, had been stripped off his person and carried away by the thieves. over each eye, a thrust in the bowels, a deep cut in arm immediately above the elbow, is juring the bone large a part in bringing the country into its, bigh price of paper.

It is not safe to rely that the blockade will soon He was found to be badly wounded by a sabre cut arm immediately above the clow, lajuring the bone near the joint; he was also shot through the pelm of one hand, and two fingers of the other mutilated by the passage of a ball of rather an inconvenie to the traitors with "uncompromising" fury. Mr. by the passage of a ball of rather an inconvenie t size. As may be supposed, when found he was much exhausted, but he soon rallied at the sight of his friends, and was taken to the house of a Mr. Wagner near by, where he remained for some time. was then removed to the house of Col. George Washington, where he can lack nothing that kind-

ness can bestow. He will, as soon as he can stand the trip, be removed to this place, where every house will be thrown open to him, and every tongue will bid him welcome. Thus ended the great fight at Kelly's Island, who re the two Ashbys with seventeen men, completely

THE WAR.

routed seventy U. S. Dragoons.

News, Gessip, Mumors, and Lies from Black Republican Sources. Correspondence of the New York Times.

Washington, July 8.-A Cabinet meeting was held to-day and consultations had with Gen. Scott. The result is unknown. It is reported that there has been a meeting among the Garibaldi Guards in consequence of dis-

satisfaction with their arms. Gov. Hicks was in Washington to-day. He represents much Rebel feeling on the Eastern Mary-land Shores, and is anxious that a force be sent down to afford Union men protection I am informed that with the flag of truce brought

y Col. Taylor from the Rebel camp, comes a pro-

osition for a cessation of hostilities and a settle ment of difficulties. The Rebels are badly frightened, and stand in wholesome fear of getting their deserts. I am confident that in the consultation which fol lowed the announcement of these propositions to the Cabinet, Gen. Scott and Cameron decidedly protested against any terms that did not involve the unconditional surrender of the rebels. In this

ow the President concurs, and to it he will rigi ly adhere. Correspondence of the New York Tribune Gen. Wheat, of Wheeling. Virginia, is here to get arms for the Union men in the western part of the raised there, and ready for service in a few weeks

In the Tribune's account of Col. Taylor's arrival with Rebel communications, it says Col. Taylor's Since writing the above the companies that left | package contains letters from Bean egard and Da were pleased to speak of my humble efforts to dis harge, with fidelity the duties which the kindness Gen. Garnett, to merch immediately to St. George, to some trifling matter—nothing more important the county seat of Tucker county. They immediated than an exchange of prisoners. He was told the is retraced their steps and passed through this he might look about as much as he pleased. "The place about 11 o'clock this morning en route for St. more you see, the less you will like us," was said

Consupendepen of the New York Hereld. Recent arrivals from Patterson's headquarters ring information from Haincaville. A visit to the battle ground after the burials revealed that there were 100 new made graves. A number of their dead, probably officers, were known to have been carried off through Martinsburg by the retreating

The principal damage at Hainesville was done in the midst of their cavalry. The effect was terrific, and occasioned the scampering which was the ing of the enemy a retreat. The War Department received information that Gen. McClellan's force, whos approaching Laurel Hill in Western Virginia yesterday, had a sharp sh with the rebels, ronting them, killing sov-

Gen. Scott in hourly expecting to receive intelli-gence of apattle between Gens Patterson and Johnston's forces in the vicinity of Martinsburg. A dispatch was received at the War Department about midnight last night, stating that a portion of District militia, who had been left at Roolesville by Col. Stone, was engaged with the enemy at Ed-ward's Ferry. The rebels had after several days absence reappeared on the Virginia side, and began firing into our pickets at that point. Two District volunteers were killed. The firing was going on when the courier left to telegraph from the post at the Chain Bridge. A cavalry torce was immediately dispatched to the relief of the guard at the

Washington, July 9 .- A chest containing cartridges belonging to the Rhode Island 2d Light Artillery, exploded, killing two men and wounding several.

MATTERS IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 8 .- Letters received from the Agent of the Associated Press at Martinsburg, the last dated Saturday evening, stated that no move-ment has yet been made, and that skirmishes be tween pickets are of daily occurrence. Johnston's force is estimated at 20,000 men and 22 pieces of

In the affair at Hainesville, General Patterson commanded in person. In the affair at Great Falls two of the Federal volunteers were killed. The rebels suffered to a greater extent. The Potomac separates the parties, but the fight is kept up at intervals.

One of Kenley's police gave information to Gen. Banks which caused the arrest of Capt. Thomas, who took command of the steamer St. Nicholas when she was senzed by the pirates; also, the arrest f several men concerned with him. Ballinose, July 9.-Provost Marshal Kenley earning that a suspicious schooner, supposed to be employed by the party who seized the St. Nicholas.

ne of whom were captured yesterday) was in the bay awaiting the return of Captain Thomas this morning took possession of the steamer Chester, as she was leaving on her regular trip for the Eastern Shore. The passengers were put off and soldiers took their place. She proceeded down the bay to capture them.

FROM FORT MONROE.

Fort Moseog, July 8 - Commodore Pendergrast

has gone Southward with the Roanoke and Cumberland. The Daylight will sail to-morrow. The loanoke will probably be the flag ship of the West India squadron. The Quaker City was ordered up to Old Point early this morning to participate in the contemplated attack on Sewall's Point, including a frigate and several gunboats. There was in Hamnton Roads this morning a force of 200 guns

Matters in Cairo .- Volunteers Going Home .- Arrest of a Kentuckian.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer Carao, July 8 - Camp Definee is still in the old place. Little news and nothing important Saturday and Sunday were occupied in taking private votes in the different regiments in and about | denials will dislodge this charge. Too many po Cairo. The result was as follows: In Colonel Cook's regiment, stationed at Mound City, there were 40 who voted for three years.

In Colonel Oglesby's (Eighth,) of Cairo, 184 voted or three years.

In Colonel McAuthur's regiment, (Twelfth,) there such a wicked and incendiary sheet. for three years. were very few-not over 50.

The balance have not been tried You may think it singular that after all the patri otic talk that so few take the three year oath It is simply this they are disgusted with political officers who don't know as much about war as their pri-Near one o'clock Col. Turner Ashby arrived with | vates. The officers here, as a general thing, have little control over their men, as their acts in the use, will soon run out, and the people will be bread and water riots will show. They pay them no money, and talk pretty to them, until they swear disastrously troubled than they can have any idea unin for three years, which the men are beginning to | til they experience. But every one of the articles

> they mix Lancolnism with patriotism. They are and will be if the war and blockade long continue not synonymous. They should pay here. The privates have no money. Hundreds of the a in and near Cairo get passed out of camp, and pick blackt pay their hotel bills. Washwomen have tol'm' that they were threat-

hey could not pay ten dollars board, and that Colnels in the army owed them over that amount for The soldiers boarding at the St. Charles flotel

we that house over ten thousand dollars. They twe for board: they owe for whisky, and every Cairo is still supposed to be in charge of the civil | shoes and the last coat are worn out, where will

authorities, but in reality it is under martial law, the wearer get more ! A stranger or citizen cannot express an opinion uness the patrol, as they call the street (soldier) squad, will try to analyze it, and if not of their particular

politics will arrest you. Last night we saw a man arrested because he into the Southern army. But his father, mother, brothers and sisters lived in Kentucky, and he would go as Kentucky went. The guard said they had orders to arrest all men that expressed such sentiments. I could not learn the officer's name. They were of Company A Eighth Regiment.

Great Democratic V ctory in Philadelphia in Comme-co

Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce. PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1861. The Democratic party of the Second Congressional District in this State yesterday achieved a signal triumph in the election of Chas. J. Biddle, Fsq., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resigna-tion of E. Joy Morris, Republican. His opponent was Chas. O'Neill, an out-and out Republican, regularly nominated by a Convention of his par y. There were no personal objections to Mr. O'Neill. He has been in the State Legislature and in other public positions, in which, I believe, he has acmitted himself creditably. His election was warm y advocated by Forney's Press, the Evening Bullea, and other Republican papers. Mr. Biddle was supported by no newspaper, simply because the Democratic party is, at the present time, without an organ in this city. The Public Ledger uttered a few words of raint commendation, in a semiapologetic tone. But with this exception the en-tire press of the city was against him. His sucnot grently deceived, it is the premonitory symptom the utter overthrow of the dynasty which has Biddle made no pledges; simply saying in his note of acceptance. "I will endeavor to do my duty in whatever position it pleases God to place me." Republican papers (always fertile in explanations when defeated) ascribe the result to the smallness of the vote .- being about 5,000 l ss than usual. But if the vote had been larger, the majority for Mr. Biddle would have been larger. Probably one thousand Democratic voters of the district are in the army. For, as in New York, so here, our Repubbean friends are quite willing that the Democrats should have all the military offices—except those which exceed \$500 per annum. Of the Democrats at home, some would not vote because the candi date was a "Breckinridge D mocrate." Mr. O'Neil, on the other hand, had no offensive antecedents, and rabled the full strength of his party on the parties ar issue. The result is evidence, to my mind, that our people are becoming tired of this war. They begin to ask. What shall we gain by fighting! They begin to think that Mr. Lincoln was right when he said there cannot be any gain on either side. I sincerely trust that Congress may be admonished by his election, and may take the mitiative in those pacific measures which the people will ere long demand at the ballot-box with a tremendous unanim ty But this is a very vain hope. We must have another Congressional election before we can hope or peace to our distracted country. Did you notice John Hickman's denunciation of

the Government in the speech which he delivered at the Blair serenade in Washington on Monday evening? It seems that President Lincoln and Ger eral Scott are too tardy in drawing blood, for the vindictive wrath of the West Chester Abolitionist. 3y a public castigation he hopes to force upon the gnorant and inexperienced Scott (!) the adoption of his own wise program, and even goes so far as to insinuate that the Southern birth of the Lieutenant General is prompting him to play false to his country. What else does he mean by the following classic metaphor with which he closes his speech, and which he employs when attempting to heap ridicule on the General for detaining so many men in Wash ington?-"If an egg were laid in Virginia and hatched in New York or Pennsylvania, I would not trust a chicken that came from that egg." Perhaps some allowance ought to be made for Mr. Hickman's zeal a pushing on this war. He has a very feeling recollection of Southern aggressions, and he may wish he offenders chastised for personal as well as naional offences in case any accident should be all the veteran chief of the army, the representative rom the Key Stone State should by all means be placed in the position. He was one of the loudes in the cry of no compromise last winter, and is now oudest in the cry for blood; and can there be any etter evidence of his fitness for the high post i

en announced. The reault is an avidence of the Except with those who are engaged in filling contracts for the Government, there is nothing it items, from which your readers may make their own references; and I would especially command the table to the editors of the Tribune, that singu-

larly asgacious sheet, which promised quiet and prosperity to the country, in ten days after the election of Mr. Lincoln. Jane, 1861. Jane, 1860. Hides, number 4 406 Oranges. boxes..... 5.129 102.003 Sait, sacks..... 8 440 20,533 Do. bushels..... Sugar, hhds..... 4,091

Verily, comment, is needless. The Menda ity of the Louisville Journal again Exposed.

The Louisville Journal of the 5th inst., made the following statement : The public mind in Frankfort was much agitated yesterday. Tennesseans were there, the

same we have already mentioned, urging Gov. Ma-

goffin to seize upon this end of the Louisville and Nashville railroad by means of the State Guard,

and keep it open for the transportation of all kinds of freight to Tennessee in diffance of the United States Government. The accessionists in and about Frankfort were co-operating with the Tennesseass in urging the measures upon the Governor. His Excellency, early last evening, had not de cided how to act. He held the matter under con sideration. Hence the great excitement. If Gov. Magoffin shall do the deed he is pressed to do he will do it with a full knowledge of its dreadfu consequences-with a full knowledge that he is changing peace and serenity into instant and horrible war-with a full knowledge that he is dooming

him its destinies. He will be taking upon his single soul a responsibility that we should think a million men would not be able to bear. We are not mistaken in what we have stated. Let our people await the issue- and be prepared for it. To this the Frankfort Feomon makes the follow-

to bloody desolation the State that has confided to

ing comprehensive, crushing respense : It is difficult to manage the subject-matter above stated with the decorum which should characterize the discussions of the press-especially in these dis-

mpered times. But we will try it. There was no symptom of unusual excitement or agitation of the public mind in Frankfort as alleged by the Journal. No Tennesscans were in Frankfort erging the Governor to seize upon the Louisville end of the Nashville Railroad, either on the day named, or on any other day; and no proposition the kind has been urged upon him at any time by any body else. Neither were any Secessionists in and about Frankfort co-operating with Tennesseans or with any others, in urging the measure upon the Governor. Nor has the Governor at any time been undecided as to his course of action. Nor is the fournal not mistaken as to what it has stated. The whole matter is a groundless fabrication from be

If the Journal itself has not coined the whole thing, its credulty or stupidity in being misled by some mischievous author of a hoax, or some base and lying spy, is profound beyond conception. But for other matter in the same issue, manifestly da! signed for inflmamatory purposes, we should suspect that the Journal had been imposed on by some scrupulous informant. The other matter to which we refer, like the above, has been thrown as firebrands before the people, with the intention, as we elieve, to inflame the wicked, and to bring on some kind of violent collision, in order to make a pretext for introducing Lincoln soldiers into Kentucky. No tive proofs sustain it to make denials now of any avail. The judgment of the discriminating and the just convicts the Journal as guilty past all future

ginning to ending-not a word of truth in it all-a

miserable, malicious, bungling lie.

B win in Time. If this war and blockade continue, the country will soon be in want of a variety of articles, the present stocks on hand being exhausted and sources of supply cut off. The stocks of leather, wearing fabrices, and various other articles of necessary which may be considered staples of necessity can Their vote will tell the tale. Another thing is, be produced in ample supply in our own country, ject of the meeting to be for Jackson to express

the war continue or not.

The production of such articles will be comperries and sell them for tohacco. They are not to blamed for goion in debt. Even the officers canit will be. It will be when we are obliged to do it, by the most argent and painful necessities of want. It will be when our soldiers are compelled to ned to be turned out of nouse and home because | march barefooted with bleeding feet, because of lack of leather in the country, and of manufacturing establishments to work it up into shoes. It will when our soldiers march in tattered garb which will not keep the weather out, the poorer citizens are in rags, and our negroes work naked. When the present stocks in stores are exhausted where lo merchants expect to reple ish ? When the last

-and ought properly to be so produced, whether

Soon we shall begin to hear from all parts of the country reports that there are no leather shoes, clothe, or wearing apparel to be had. Soon a hundred and fif y or two hundred thousand soldiers Last night we saw a man arrested because he said he was a Kentuckian by adoption and had teft Memphis because he feared they would draft him and "ald shoes," even, having done their very last service. When will they be supplied? The commodities are not in the country, and from what other country will they be obtained supposing the blockade is continued? They could not be obtained, and when we should commence in but and nervous haste, and with ill-digested method, to produce

hem ourselves from the abundant raw material which we have ; but before we could manufacture in sufficient quantity, the army and the people would suffer much, and great extortions might be practiced by those controlling the scanty supplies for which the public would bid The sooner we go to work the better, and we should have begun before this. Let capitalists who since the suspension of business and affairs became

unsettled have locked up their money, loose no time in putting it into manufacturing enterprise. Let tanderies and shoe making concerns be established. Let spinning and weaving machinery be set up and put to work on staple fabrices-jeans, linseys and cottors. A jean coat will keep a citizen millionare as comfortable as it will a patriot soldier. Let the country people get out their old hand looms, and trust to them as of old, and no longer to "store clothes." The general necessities of manking are food and clothing. The people have rallied to their work in season to insure abundant supply of the former, and it is quite time to look out for the latter. There are various branches of manufacture of importance which should be taken hold of at once. Hat factories should be established, mills for ma cess, under the circumstances, shows that the peo king newspaper, saddleries, etc., etc., all of which ple are heartily treed of Republican rule. It I am would abundantly reward capital. A number of newspapers in different parts of interior South have already suspended because of the scarcity and

be raised. It may not be, and we should provide for that contingency. Let us begin in time, and not wait on compulsion.—Mobile Regisier.

Letter from Col Haynes. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9, 1861. Editor of the Daily hegister :

Siz:-The people of Tennessee will be called upon, on the first Thursday in August next, to make their election of another Governor to guide, for the next two years, the Administration of the State

I have received many letters inquiring whether I would be a candidate for that station. I take this occasion to say that I will not be a candidate for the office of Governor at the approaching election.— The duties of that high trust are likely to be for the next two years, as they have been for months past, arduous and responsible. Considering how ably and efficiently they have been performed by the present incumbent of the Gubernatorial office in the crisis which has been precipitated upon us by the Federal tyrants at Washington, without dis paragement to the claims of others, it seems to me that it is the interest of the people and a duty they owe to themselves to re-elect Governor Harris at the approaching election.

I expect to give that gentleman my hearty and cordial support, not only from a sense of duty to myself and the people of the State, but as the highest testimonial a freeman ever offered to lofty patriotism and distinguished merit. In the midst of the events that are in course of

daily development, it is no time to hear or to listen to the voice of discord in the ranks of the States Rights Party; and individual pretensions should not only be absorbed, but sink into utter insignificance in the presence of the sacred and bleeding

cause of the South. Tennessee, with the full approbation of my heart has spurned the chains of the Washington desport ism and taken her position with the Confederate States. She has boldly entered upon the great struggle of protecting private property, of secur-ing the public liberties and of maintaining the right of self-government among men. The present Governor has safely directed her course for the past; let him take the helm for the future of two years, and I shall feel, for one, that, however flerce the storm, the interest, the honor and the independence of the State are safe in the hands of such a pilot. Respectfully, your ob't servant, LANDON C. HAYNES.

Lengar, OF ER -Our whole souled Southern lights fellow citizen Jos. A. Mabry, Esq., offers to arnish a hundred horses to a cavalry company of me hundred to be raised in East Tennessee. Canof the company be raised in Knox county. Let ome of our chivalrous young men go to work. Mr. labry desires us to say that he wishes to purchase PUBLIC ACTS OF TENNESSES By Authority.

Soldiers of the Provisional army of Teams one. Secreon 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemof the Side of Tennesses, That hereafter the Volt nessee, shall be paid once every two months, that such portions of the laws as required the cers to be paid once a month be repealed and ereafter officers and privates he paid ultile e two months.

Sec. 2. De it orgaled, That the Governor of State be, and he is hereby authorised to muster the service, such number of reserve corps as may deem proper, that such force as mustered thail be armed as soon as it can be done, but sh not draw pay until ordered to leave their houses Sec. 3. Be if further consoler, That the Gover be, and he is hereby authorised to accept the serviof companie for organized minute mon, for a per of ninety days; Provided, said companies find the

OWIL SPIES. Sac. 4. Be il further suncted, That the Commi ry General shall appoint a Board of Survey, shall report upon the per centage of waste in t removal, transportation and delivery of commisstores, which by approval of said Commissary 6 eral and the Military and Financial Board, shall the established regulation in regard thereto.

W. C. WHITTHORNE Speaker of the House of Representative B. L. STOVALL.

Speaker of the Senat

Passed June 29th, 1861.

An Act to raise, organize and equip a Previsional Form Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State ennesses. That upon the written application to Brigadier-General in command, by any officer the Commissary or Quartermaster's Departm asking for the appointment of a clerk or clerk accompanied by facts and reasons in writing showing the necessity of such appointment to able the officer so applying to discharge the dutie his office, it shall be the duty of such Brigadier 6 eral to consider on such application and deteras to the necessity of the appointment asked and if he shall determine in ravor of the app-ment, he shall notify the officer applying of decision, and thereupon the appointment shall made by the officer asking the appointment. pay and rank in all cases to be fixed by the Br or-General in command, and the appointe hold his office only so long as he may be indisable to the service, provided that in the event such officer shall not be under the command Brigadier-General, then the application shall made to one of the Major-Generals, who shall upon the merits of the application, provided a that the provisions of this act shall not apply Regimental Commissaries and Quarterms Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That clerks appe ed under this act shall be subject to removal

SEC. 3. Ee il further enacted. That the clerks pointed under the provisions of this act shall entitled to draw one ration each per day.

Sec 4. Le it further enacted. That the offer lerkship shall in all cases be first tendered to Regiment or Brigade as the case may be, and t no appointment shall be made until the same a have been declined by the respective Regiment

cause at the pleasure of the officer appoint

Spc. 5 Be it further exacted, That there shall no action either by motion or otherwise, against officer or his securities allowed in any Cour his State for failing to levy an execu which has heretofore or may hereafter of into their bands against Volunteers; not levying the same upon the property of volunteers, his security, stayor or accommed endorser, that is exempt by the 17th section of act passed the 6th day of May, 1861, to raise, or: ize and equip a provisonal force, A.L. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted. That this act to

effect from and after its passage. W. C. WHITTHORNE. Scaker of the House of Representa B. L. STOVALL Adopted, June 27th, 1861.

Meeting in Jackson County. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the zens of Jackson county, irrespective of party. held in Gaineaboro on the 4th lest, and Cli-Court being in session, the meeting was represe

On motion of Maj. R. P. Brooks, Joshus I was called to the chair. After explaining the voice in, and views of, the present gubernat canvass, the chair appointed A. F. Brooks, Sa Slaughter, Peter G. Cox and L. C. Hall, a como tee to draft resolutions for action before the m ing; whereupon the following resolutions we presented by J. P Murray on behalf of the co

mittee, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Administration of his fixed lency, Isham G. Harris, as Governor of Tonness meets our unqualified approbation; that he is choice for Governor at the ensuing August elecand that we, without distinction of party, pl bim our united support, and that we deem I necessary for him to canva-s this portion of State, as the united voice of the people is for hi-

for Governor, as we do not desire the harmon; the people disturbed by a canvase; that we must this appeal with the kindest feelings to the H William H. Polk, and his friends who desire bring him before the public. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting published in the Republican Banner, Nushville P.

Resolved. That we earnestly request the Honor

ble William H Polk to withdraw from the canvi

of, and UNION AND AMERICAN. On motion, the meeting adjourned size die.

JOSHUA HAILE, Chairman

R. H. Washiwan, Secretary. Marshell County. At a meeting of the citizens of Marshall coun-held in the town of Lewisburg, on Monday the of July, the following resolution was unanimous

Resolved, That we, the people of Marshall on ty, irrespective of party, predelection do hear dorse the course of the present Executive of State, Isham G. Harris, in the course he has p sued in reference to the interest of the citizens he honor of the State under the circumstances a distracted state of the country . And that we commend him as a suitable candidate for Govern at the ensuing August election. Having full of dence in his ability, and believing that he wil elected, discharge the duties of the office so as procure the interest and accure justice to all

BOARD WASTED. GENTLEMAN and small family desire to obtain brard A 'he country, for the Summer, within three - lies f a new to BORGFREDT & TE MPTO: julylü-dlw

itizens of the State. S. A. Duling, Secretar

For the southern Confederacy WE are now ready to fill all orders in Camp Equipme vis: Iron Camp Kettles, Tin Coffee Kettles, Mess Pans,

> Cups. Canteens Cartridge Boxes &c Notice. I O. O. F.

THE members of the Independent Order of O'd Fellows this city are requested to a cet Tennescoe Lodge No. 1 convention on Saturday night next, the Kish inst., to take inc ansi eration very important usiness.
The All members of the Order in good standing are invited.
JOHN F. HIDE, Sec.

A CCTION SALE THIN EVENING. (Four day, only lith, at 7); obtlock) of Frish Steple a & Fancibry Governy BENJ. F. SHIELDS & CO., TELEGRAPH CHALYBEATE SPRING.

W. DUNN.

FITARES pleasure to informing the public that ho is now read to wall on all who may favor him with a call.
This Spring is situated on the dust dide of Cumberland Elver at the end of the Wire Bridge. Families from \$4 to \$6; One Person, \$5; By the Drink, fiv.

Carbonate of Iron. Carbonate of Magnetia, Carbonate of Lime, Sulphate of Magnetia Sulphate of Lime, Mariate of Magnetia Sulphate of Lime, Mariate of Magnetia, Mariate of S. do.

The specific gravity of the fresh water was i.GETA' —distillenter being take as the standard

I understand that the state has already been baneficial to several invalvds. I will be beneficial to a greater degree when taken fresh from the Spring. I should presource it to also take to the control of the system and coultra indicate like the state of debut y accommanded with an anomic condition of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate like the state of the system and coultra indicate t Analysis.

ca el in piethorican i inflammatory states Signand O County RICHARD O COME TO There is no doubt that he Spring kept by Mr. W. Dunn, the Wastern and of the Emperation Strings in Trail Charles water, and Charlis adapted to many discuss of debitty.

B. W. Hath. M. D., R. Thompson, M. D., HENNY LANGER, M. D., T. B. J. Cantions M. D., Boyo McNainy, M. D., B. G. K. Harrix, M. D., Nashville, July 11, 61-4.

NEW WHEAT PLOUR, SILVER SPRING MILLS. COMBS & MARTIN, Agents.

W have now on hard and will constantly come a large supply of this siciebrated Flour, which we will offer to the trade and families at as to refer as such than can be s M. We sarranthe saticle to be the best COMES & MARTIN Agents, July 16-1w Overion Hifles.

This Company is now organized, and wishes for a law more received. Some but able bodied men of good character, will be received. newed. It will be an Indremnan Courant, and the Captala pleins immelt it shall be the best equipped and uniformed difficulty in

June of some of the principal articles, have just

Abry desires us to say that he wishes to purchase a number of good horses to make up the number.

The imports into Philadelphia for the month of June of some of the principal articles, have just

It is size.

It is size.

It is size.

Collorate Building, county Cherry and Bealeries street.

Nashville, Tenn.